The Scot in America

AMBASSADOR REID DELIVERS ADDRESS BEFORE THE EDINBURGH PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION.

Scot in America be given proper recog- stant danger to lay up some store nition. Mr. Reid's speech follows:

THE SCOT IN AMERICA AND THE ULSTER SCOT.

larger opportunity of the New World. The of the seventeenth century.

Puritan in America has had his day. and generous, perhaps sometimes too generous, British recognition. So has the Cavalier. It is full time for the Scot in America, and for the Ulster Scot.

No man may presure to depreciate either the Puritan or the Cavalier. But, when they are praised—as they must be forever while heroism and great achievements are honored among the generations of men—the praise should be for what they consuler using the great and they are the great and they are the are they are the they are they are they are they are they ar they conspicuously did not do. The Puritan did not seek a new world to establish liberty of conscience—far from it. He only sought a world where he could impose his own conscience on everybody else. The Cavalier did not seek a new world where he could establish universal freedom. He only sought freedom to have his own way. Even for the early Scottish emigrants sent out to him he had no use save as bond-servants. Later on he found them also useful as Presi-

Neither the Puritan nor the Cavaller went to America in resistance to tyranny. The Puritans who sought to resist tyranny stayed in England, in the army with Fairfax, while those who felt otherwise escaped to the Colonies. The Cavaliers in the main left England for Amer when the Commonwealth army had

Neither the Puritan nor the Cavalier, at liberty to work out his own established popular government in the New World, though the Puritans were much farther from it than the Cavauthorities. Under the Cavaliers plety may not have been so essential, but free-dom from any debt for service was, and

a Baptist. They tried Quakers for tury behind the Cavallers in making heresy, bored holes in their tongues with hot froms, and if after this any confiding Quaker trusted himself again to the liberal institutions of Massachusetts Colony, they hung him. They tried to say: "I had the honor to hoist with my own hands the flag of freedom the first time it was displayed on the Delarity of the Pilgrims. But the tortoise did not lose the race. Colony, they hung him. They tried old women for witcheraft, and hung them. As late as 1692 Cotton Mather himself rode from Boston to Salem to witness the hanging of another minister, George Burroughs, for the crime of the solution of George III. The Scottish immigration slowly increased. The census of the soluted settlements was not accurate in those days; has recovered to the first captain's commission. ing in witcheraft, and, according to most authorities, not only approved but actively encouraged the atrocity. If you divided:

before James Otis's famous speech years before James Otts's famous speech in the Boston Town House, in 1761, Pat-rick Henry, a Scot, had done that in Virginia in the defence against the noted "Parsons' Cause." Here he maintained the indisputable right of Virginia to make laws for herself, arraigned the King for annulling a salutary ordinance arraigned the the sole interest of a favored class, and "by such acts a King, instead of being the Father of his people, degenerates into a tyrant and forfeits all right to obedience." The Court exclaimed "Treu-" But the jury brought in its against Patrick Henry's client dict against Patrick Henry's clients for one penny, and thus "the fire in Vir-ginia" began. It may interest you to remember that the mother of the orator who started it was a cousin of your his-torian, Robertson, and of the mother of

Burgesses blew this fire into a furnace flame. Patrick Henry introduced resolutions prompted by the Stamp Act. declaring that the inhabitants of Vir-ginia inherited from the first advent-urers and settlers of that Dominion equal franchises with the people of Great Brit-ain; that taxation by themselves or by persons chosen to represent them was the distinguishing characteristic of Brit-ish freedom; that the people of this anclent colony had enjoyed without intererned, as constantly recognized by King and people of Great Britain; that consequently the General Assembly of the whole colony had now the sole right to lay taxes on its people, and that ttempt to vest such power in any persons whatever tended to destroy British as well as American free-dom. These resolutions were violently resisted by the Royalists; but Patrick Henry rose above himself in urging their adoption, and finally burst out with the exclamation now one of the most fa-miliar passages in all our Revolutionary cratory. "Tarquin and Cæsar had each Charles I, his Cromwell, III"— "Treason!" shoutand George III"— "Treason!" shout-ed the Speaker. "Treason!" echoed back from every part of the house. But

Edinburgh, Nov. 1.-Whitelaw Reid, always received and will always receive the American Ambassador to Great Brit-ain, delivered an address to-day before the first in the field. They were the first in the Philosophical Institution of Edin-burgh, with its president, Lord Rose-bery, in the chair, on "The Scot in America and the Ulster Scot." He dwelt particularly on what has been achieved in the New World by men of Scottish blood, and said it was full time that the survivors to incessant toll amid conimmortal memory, summoned them to come together at the end of the scanty harvest-for what? To give thanks to Almighty God for the signal mercies He I cannot thank you too warmly for this reception on a platform which has been graced during the long history of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution by so many of the most eminent men of letters and statesmen of the United Kingdom. In discharge of the duty with which you have honored me I have ventured to think that your interest might be best enlisted in some account of what has been done by pioneers of your own Scottish blood, when given the larger opportunity of the New World. The

of the seventeenth century.

The Scottish immigration began in the second half. It never had the advantage of concentration in one colony, like the Puritans in Massachusetts or the Cavaliers in Virginia, or even like the settlements of the Quakers and Germans in Pennsylvania. It began, too, under circumstances that made the misfortunes of the Puritans and the Cavaliers of Commons by Edmund the House of Commons the House into service. Similar shipments of priscepty of a statesman came from another oners of war, and then cargoes of confriend of ours, Charles James Fox: "The victed coloring of the cargoes of confriend of ours, Charles James Fox: "The color of the cargoes of confriend of the cargoes of cargoes of confriend of the cargoes of c where ct war, and then cargoes of convicted criminals, followed. After a time there sprang up also a system by which poor men secured transportation to the new and cheup fands of the colonies by selling in advance their services for a term of years. And yet, so rapidly did engrer followers tread the store of the forty-two years later New York congert followers tread the store of the forty-two years later New York construction. selling in advance their services for a term of years. And yet, so rapidly did cager followers tread the steps of the involuntary immigrants that only a third of a century after the first shipload of Scottish prisoners to be sold into load of Scottish prisoners to be sold into service was landed at Boston, a Scottish missionary, the Rev. James Blair, of Edinburgh, was founding one of the oldest of American colleges, William and Mary, in Virginia. In the century then almost dawning that Scottish educational foundation in the South was to graduate many notable students—among them one certainly who has given the whole world cause to remember him and the stock that trained him—Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of author of the Declaration of the Independence.

vote unless he were a church member, and in good standing with the church authorities. Under the Cavallers plety may not have been so essential, but free. by not have been so essential, but freemy from any debt for service was, and
man, even no white man, could vote
the way; poor but aspiring Scottish lads,
selling themselves into service to get a The Puritans, as we have seen, did not seek a land of religious freedom, nor did they make one. They drove Roger Williams out, because he was a Baptist. They tried Oracles a chance in the New World; plous young men from Scottish universities, trying to found like educational centres in the wilderness, for the glory of God. As we have seen, they were nearly half a central to say it had the hour to be a partial or the course of his sential course of the property of the course of his sential course of the course of the

the Board of Trade. According to these, the white population of the several colonies in August, 1755, was 1,058,000, thus

Ga.: and Oglethorpe, eager for such protection for his young colony on the side nearest the Spaniards in Florida. Neither Puritan nor Cavalier kindled paid them a formal visit, wearing High-he popular flame for Independence. Two ing before him. Presently a rude forti-fication was pushed out toward the Spanish frontier, which was given the significant name of Fort St. Andrew.

In 1738 an Argylishire man. Captain Laughlin Campbell, took eighty-three "others beyond the families from his own neighborhood to loons and silks." be established on a grant of 47,000 acres. he had obtained on the borders which he had obtained on the borders of Lake George, in Washington County, N. Y. They named their tract Argyle. In 1764 their little company was incorporated, with a truly Scottish list of trustees, Alexander McNachten, Neil Gillespie, Neil Shaw and Duncan Reid; and presently McRaes, Campbells and Livingstons appear among the leading settlers. Scottish Presbyterians were largely settlers in Putnam County, N. Y.; others in Dutchess County, N. Y. among them a Scottish family of Starks, of whom the country was presently to hear more.

hear more. Various Highland regiments completed their terms of service during the war with France for the possession of North America, and others were disbanded at its close. Considerable numbers from all of them got grants of land for set-tlement and stayed in the Carolinas and

The Rev. John Livingston, of Ancrum, a follower of John Knox, Andrew Mel-ville and Alexarder Henderson in the Scottish Kirk, started to America in 1636, with other Scots and some English Puritans. But the Eagle Wing, on which they were embarked, was driven back from mid-Atlantic by a violent storm. Livingston made no further effort to emigrate to America, but resumed his life in Scotland and had a conspicuous career, ending twenty-seven years later in banishment for non-conformity. Soon after his death his younger son. Robert Livingston, took up his father's interrupted plan, reached America, and was presently established. with other Scots and some English America, and was presently established in a small office at Albany under the Colonial government. His influence to be the trusted chief of engineers on Colonial government. His influence over the Indians and his aptitude for the staff of George Washington.

affairs so commended him to the Royal It was in isolated cases like these, and ed the Speaker. "Treason!" echoed back from every part of the house. But Patrick Henry had heard that cry before; and, with blazing eyes fixed on the Speaker, fearlessly resumed his sentence: "and George II may profit by their example." So this perfervid Scot of yours not only carried the House, but sent the flame for Independence through every colony on the continent—never from that hour to die out.

I have thus enumerated some of the

of value and public significance. The eldest son was Chancellor Livingston, member of the committee which framed the Declaration of Independence. He administered the oath of office to George Washington as first President of the United States. Jefferson sent him as Minister to France, where he negotiated the purchase of Louisiana. On his return he associated himself with Robert Fulton in the application of steam to navigation. One of his brothers, Henry B. Livingston, was a gallant Revolution of Scottish Settlers. B. Livingston, was a gallant Revolu-tionary officer. A third brother, Edward Livingston, codified the laws of Louisiand and later became Secretary of State under Andrew Jackson. The three sisunder Andrew Jackson. The three sis-ters in this one Scottlish family became the wives respectively of John Arm-strong. Secretary of War under James of Madison; of Governor Morgan Lewis of New York and of General Richard

This last was an Irish officer of the British army, of Scottish blood, and a student of St. Andrews. He served under Wolf and Amherst in America, gained the friendship of Edmund Burke, Isaas Barré and Charles James Fox in London, finally sold out from the army, and returned to America in 1773 to and returned to America in marry and settle down. He had spent out two short years of married life, and begun building a beautiful home on the Hudson near Barrytown for his bride, with doing things thin with recording things done. The Cavalier settlements began in 1607; those of the Puritans in 1620. Puritans and Cavaliers thus had possession of the field for the first half of the seventeenth century.

Hudson near Barrytown for his bride, when he was caught in the whirl of Colonial politics, sent to the Provincial Congress, and then seized by reason of his military record for a brigadier generalship in the Continental army. His duty sent him back over the field of his early experiences in Capada, and finally

under circumstances that made the misfortunes of the Puritans and the Cavalliers seem almost enviable. The first notable Scottish arrivals were those shipped on the boat John and Sara in 1652. They were prisoners of war, captured by Cromwell after the battle of Dunbar, and sentenced to be transperted to the American plantations and sold into service. Similar shipments of prisoners of war, and then cargoes of confriences of war, and then cargoes of confriences.

flag of her country dipped low to convey nation, she was overpowered by the con-tending emotions of pride and grief and loneliness with her dead, and fell faintng to the floor!

Another portentous Scot, born in Kirkafter the close of the war voted him a gold medal. A Scottish audience, con-sidering this brave and brilliant con-tribution from their country to the should be inclined, however, for this to judge the Rev. Mr. Mather harshly and by modern standards, let me remind you of the record that long after this, Cotton Mather was decorated with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by your own University of Glasgow.

The record that long after this, Cotton Dutch, Quaker and Huguenot colonies (Southern), 303,000. Dutch, Quaker and Huguenot colonies (Middle), 350,000. (Middle), 350,000. Dutch, Quaker and Haguenot colonies (Middle), 350,000.

Neither Puritans nor Cavaliers led in the struggle for freedom of speech and of the press. That honor belongs to a Scot, Andrew Hamilton, who went in 1695 from Edinburgh to America, where he rose to be Attorney General of Pennsylvania. Forty years letter of Pennsylvania. Forty years letter of Pennsylvania.

a brief for a worse man than Captain Kidd. Those were wild days on the sea; even Great Britain had her press gangs even Great Britain had her press gaings and sent out slavers, and it may be that local magnates in the colonies, after the fashion of the times, thought it no harm to encourage (for mutual benefit) a "gentleman adventurer," as the kindly phrase was, in relieving Spaniards and "others beyond the pale" of their doub-leans and silks."

There can be no difference of opinion as to the services of another great Scotsman, born at Yester, in the domain of your neighbor, the Marquess of Tweeddale. He was a lineal descendant Tweeddile. He was a more too on his mother's side from John Knox, and had already a distinguished career here, when, in 1768, he yielded to a second call from Princeton University, and became its president. He brought it to a place smeng the foremost educational institutions of the land, and impressed upon it, as some one-has said, the Scot-tish and Presbyterian character it main-tained all through, from Witherspoon to McCosh. He took, besides, a high mind-ed citizen's part in all the fervid activities of the times; was directly responsi-ble for the settlement in Ryegate, Vt., in 1774, of the Scottish colony under General James Whitelaw, which founded Caledonia County; encouraged other Scottish immigration, and lived to wield great influence in the Continental Congreat influence in the Continental Congress and to write the name of John Witherspoon on that bead-roll of fore-most Americans, the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is perhaps what might have been expected from the John Knox blood.

In this new stream of Scottish settlers in the colonies the blood is the same and the religious faith is the same, but they had already been immigrants from Scot-land to the North of Ireland for one, two or three generations; some sent by James I, others by Cromwell, others attracted later by cheap farms and fancied opportunities for trade. time they began to suffer

time they began to suffer from un-friendly English legislation, from Episco-Lal persecution and from the cruel, if not treacherous, hostlity of the expelled British monarch, James II, which, among other things, forced them to their long and heroic defence of Londonderry. These experiences turned their eyes after the Scotsmen already prospering in the American colonies, and presently a great novement began among the Ulster movement began among the Ulster Scots, In 1718 five small ships arrived at Boston with about 750 of them, who ultimately settled, some at Londonderry, N. H., in a Presbyterian congregation under the care of the Rev. James Machan Carlon Carlon the Gregor: some in Boston, forming the Federal Street Presbyterian Church; some at Worcester, Mass., and near Portland, Me. A year later some hundreds more of Ulster Scottish families were brought to the Kennebec River in Maine by Captain Robert Temple, an ancestor of the well known Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. succeeding parties from Ulster soon made a considerable element in the Northern New England population. On the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this American Londonderry, Governor Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, N. H., called attention to the prodigious increase in that settlement of Ulster Scots, which he found then estimated by qualified persons to fall little short of fifty thousand.

William Penn was of course a fervid Quaker, and before his career in Amera was ended he came into collision with men of Scottish blood and faith, even in his own province. But he was also a man of business, and as such he found a man of business, and as a 1682 to set to his interest as early as 1682 to secure as many Scots as possible for another colony in which he was concerned that of New Jersey. Its eastern portion was largely occupied by them, and its character to this day is still more largely moulded by their influence.

Meantime the religious freedom which Penn did establish, while the Puritans did not, combined with the milder climate and the cheaper land, began to divert the further flow of Ulster-Scottish emigration from its earlier field in New England to Western Pennsylvania. By 1725 they had made such an impression there that the Governor, James Logan, declared, "It looks as if Ireland were to send all her inhabitants. Meantime the religious freedom which Ireland were to send all her inhabitants.
If they continue to come, they will make themselves proprietors of the province." mly a little over a century and a half Pittsburgh alone was proprieto John Dalzell, was able to say of his town, in the American phraseology, that "it is Scotch-Irish in substantial origin, in complexion and history—Scotch-Irish in the countenances of the living, and in the countenances of the records of the dead."

At the outbreak of the Revolutionar War, in spite of the long start of the Quakers and the Germans, it was be lieved that one third of the entire population of Pennsylvania was of Ulster-Scottish origin. As early as the middle of that century the number of Preshyterians (Scots and Ulster Scots) scattered through all the colonies was reckoned by Dr. Charles Hodge, author of the "Constitutional History of the Preshyterian Church", at Jargely, above a

of his countrymen on a land grant of 64,000 acres which he had secured in what is now the county of Duplin, N. C. A few years later a steady stream of Ulster Scots was pouring into Philathe press. That hance belongs to a Scot, Andrew Hamilton, who went in 1695 section of one, but in many places there he rose to be attorney General of Pennsylvania. Porty years latter he defended the New York printer, Zenger, in a trial for libel on the King, Your former citizen fellow of the royal Governor, while the was construed as libed on the King, Your former citizen fellow of the royal Governor, which and Sara prisoners, other Scott this fighting Presbyterians were brought was construed as libed on the King, Your former citizen fellow of the royal Governor while the presence of the royal Governor while the presence of the press ever since enjoyed in America—sometimes, perhaps, overenfoyed.

Neither Puritans nor Cavalier kindled of the Revolution. This formula aspecared first in 1740, when the Provinging in Assembly vote of the press of the pression of the Scottish ancestry in the nine colonies south of New England as about three hundred and eighty-five thousand. Excluding those who adhered to the King's cause, he counts that less than half of the entire population of the colonies was of English origin and that nearly or quite one third of it had a Scottish an-

> ity then for the War of independence Your intellectual and moral responsibility was far more. It was no author with Scottish blood in his veins, it was the Scottsh over Englander, George Bancroft, who closed his account of the incoming of the Ulster Scots with these words:

> "They brought to America no submis-sive love for England; and their experi-ence and their religion alike bade them meet oppression with prompt resistance. We shall find the first voice publicly meet oppression with prompt resistance.
> We shall find the first voice publicly
> raised in America to dissolve all connection with Great Britain come not from
> the Puritans of New England, or the
> Dutch of New York, or the planters of Virginia, but from Scotch-Irish Presby-

Scot, uttered in St. John's Church, Rich-mond, the fateful and famous words: "I There is no retreat but in submission and slavery. The war is inevitable, and let it come! The next gale that sweeps from the North will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! I know not what course others may take, but, as for me, give me liberty or give me death." Two months later the Ulster Scots adopted the notable Mecklenburg resolution, declaring that the toint adpended the constitutions of the colonies"; that "the provincial congress of each province, under the direction of the great Continental Congress, is now invested with all the legislative and executive with all the legislative and executive powers within their respective provinces,

spond to its accents and strain every nerve to carry into effect its provisions," he said, "is unworthy the name of free-man. For myself, although these gray hairs must soon descend into the sepul-chre, I would infinitely rather they should descend thither by the hand of the public executioner than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my coun-try." On that appeal of a Scotsman born, the Declaration was signed. We guard it now, sacredly preserved in the handwriting of the Uister Scot who was handwriting of the Uister Scot who was
the Secretary of the Congress; it was
first publicly read to the people by an
Ulster Scot, and first printed by a third
Ulster Scot. Well might Froude write
in another century: "The foremost, the
most irreconcilable, the most determined
in pushing the quarrel to the last extremity were those whom the bishops
and Lord Donegal and Company had
been pleased to drive out of Ulster." been pleased to drive out of Ulster.

dicted, the clash of resounding arms, and again Scotsmen were in the front. At the first news of the skirmish at with them toward the sound of the en-emy's guns at Bunker Hill. It was there, facing the well fed British troops, that he gave the still remembered order. Scot from Fifeshire was on the staff of General Wassers General Warren in the same action. After Nathaniel Greene, the other most noted general officers from New England were John Stark and Henry Knox, Ulster Scots, and John Sullivan, an Irishman. Three others of Scottish origin were among Washington's major generals at the close of the war-Will-ian Alexander, of New Jersey; Alexander McDougall, of New York, gallant and pathetic figure of Arthur St. Clair. Out of his twenty-two brigadier generals nine were wholly or in part of Scottish descent, and among the generals no longer in the ranks at the close of the war a similar proportion had been maintained.

Before this, the next gale had brought

from the North, as Patrick Henry pre-

Two of the most noted battles in South Carolina, where half the population was Ulster Scottish, were those of King's Mountain and the Cowpens. At the first, five of the coloneis were Presbyterian ruling elders, and their troops were mainly recruited from Presbyterian sattlements. At the Cowpens, General Mor-gan, who commanded, and General Pickens were both Presbyterian elders, and most of their troops were Presbyterians.
Several other Presbyterian elders heid high commands in the same state throughout the war.

When the states gained their inde-pendence and it came to framing a constitution for the new Nation a similar proportion was observed. Out of 'ts fifty-four members twelve were of Scot-But here, as on many were plunging, and did not hesitate to oppos: Clinton, the powerful leader in his own state. At twenty-nine he was oppost Clinton, the powerful leader in his own state. At twenty-nine he was the controlling spirit in the Annapolis convention, which prepared the way for and called the convention that next year secured the "more perfect Union" and framed the Constitution of the United States. His thirtieth year found him not the most conspicuous or talkative member of that body, but easily the one wielding the most influence in favor of a strong government, and realizing his more important ideals in the historic document it framed—the first successful Constitution for a great free government, the one that has lasted the longest and achieved incomparably the highest results. results.

a leader of men, he carried the timid but singularly persuasive Madison a long but singularly persuasive Madison a long way in favor of a strong government in the convention, and now enlisted him as a most efficient aid in commending their plan to the people. The result was a great book, published first in short easays in the daily newspapers; then collected into "The Federalist," and studied now, after the lapse of 125 years, as still one of the most vital and cogent presentations of the principles of suc-cessful popular government known to the literature of the world. The plan was Hamilton's, and most of the work was his. Out of cighty-five papers he wrote over fifty. Madison perhaps twenty-five, John Jay a few.

So far as the Press could secure the adoption of the new form of government, "The Federalist" did it. But there remained the need of personal influence in the doubtful states and, most of all, of a gallant and powerful popular leader to confront the vehiment opposition of Clinton, the New York forerunner of Tammany. At the outset two-thirds of the New York convention and foursevenths of the people were hostile to the Constitution. After a six weeks the constitution, after a six weeks the constitution of the people were hostile to the constitution. struggle, in which Hamilton was the constant leader, and after a vehement closing speech, the head of Clinton's forces rose and admitted that "Mr. Hamilton had removed his objections." Even yet Clinton himself continued the struggle. At last Hamilton's messen-gers brought news that Virginia had been carried; and then New York. began with an hostile majority of thirty-five, ratified the Constitution by a maof three. When Hamilton turned from the convention to his home the whole city hailed him as the victor and met him with music and flags and

processions. and no other legislative or executive power does or can exist at this time in any of the colonies." Rules were subseany of the ccionies." Rules were subsequently adopted "for the choice of county officers, to exercise authority by virtue of this choice and independently of the British Crown, until Parliament should resign its arbitrary pretensions." When asked how they reconciled in their consciences this action with their coaths of allegiance, they boldly answered: "The oath binds only while the King protects." The next step was natural. The old House of Burgesses, elected under the Royal Charter, met and dissolved in May, 1776; and a new government was set up for the colony. Its famous Bill of Rights, preceding by two months the Declaration of Independence, contained this utterance, notable if not startling for a Cavalier and Episcopal colony: "All contained the colony is and the protect of the familiar eulogium massed for the Royal charter and Episcopal colony: "All contained the familiar eulogium massed for a Cavalier and Episcopal colony: "All contained the Royal charter and Episcopal colony: "All contained the familiar eulogium massed for a Cavalier and Episcopal colony: "All contained the presentation of the President and the Vice-President of the Benefits of the Initiation of the Satters but support of it was held a proof of paying and John C. Breckenridge, were one to the disordered finances as to jupon his work, thirty-five years later by destitute of principle as of more their in that time he did two other things on either charter of which alone a great reputation. He was in the might have securely rested. He served in Washington's Cabinet as Securely rested. He served in Washington's Cabin

Scots and Ulster Scots had been leading. Out of the fifty-six members who composed the Congress that adopted it. eleven were of Scottish descent; and among them were such conspicuous leaders as John Witherspoon, of New Jersey; James Wilson, of Pennsylvania. Philip Livingston, of New York, and Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina. At the momentary and natural hesitation to "put their necks in a halter" by signing this document after its adoption, it was one of these Scots, John Witherspoon again, who came to the front and carried the day. "He that will not respond to its accents and strain every nerve to carry into effect its provisions," nerve to carry into effect its provisions," nerve to carry into effect its provisions," nerve to carry into effect its provisions." ments, then there is yet more reason than any of us have hitherto realized for still greater pride in the land and in the blood!

I venture to rank this grandson of Alexander Hamilton, of Grange, in Ayr-shire, and of the eldest daughter of Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk, as the foremost Scottish contribution to America, in that most critical and formative period—indeed as the foremost contribu-tion from any part of the world. Antion from any part of the world. Another contribution was Scottish, too, in fact, a Scotsman born, James Wilson, from St. Andrews, an early immigrant to Pennsylvania. He approached Hamilton himself as closely as a great lawyer, the first legal scholar of histime and place, and perhaps then the head of the American bar, could approach one who, hesides heing a statesman of one who, besides being a statesman of commanding and many-sided ability, was a man of genius. Wilson, too, was a signer of the Declaration, and a most useful and influential member of the Convention that framed the Constitution. He gave his whole influence with Ham-Lexington, John Stark, an Ulster Scot. iton and Madison, in most cases, against of Londonderry. N. H., started for Cambridge, hurriedly gathered together eight hundred backwoodsmen, and marched When it was set up, Washington put the self-destructive plans of State Sov-creignty, and for a strong government. When it was set up, Washington put him on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, where he remained

of Pennsylvania; William Livingston, of New Jersey; Patrick Henry, of Virginia; John MacKinley, of Delaware; Richard Caswell, of North Carolina; John Rutledge, of South Carolina; Archibald sissippi. O. Bulloch, of Georgia, and Jonathan dore Roose Trumbull, of Connecticut.

father was of what they call Scottish Cavalier descent, from a family that emigrated to Virginia in 1659. Andrew Jackson was born in South Carolina, two years after his parents, Ulster scots, had emigrated from Carrickfer-gus, County Down. James K. Polk was the descendant of Ulster Scots from County Londonderry, who carried far more than their numbers would indicate. Of the college bred men in the convention over one-half were of Scottish tish descent. One of them at all of the college bred men in the tish descent. One of them at all of the college bred men in the convention over one-half were of Scottish was the grandson of Ulster Scottish convention over one-half were of Scottish convention. Scot named McDowell. William McKin-ley was of Ulster Scottish descent. Theodore Roosevelt, on the father's side, one of the foremost lawyers of the coun-try; Thomas Corwin, the nearest rival To draft such a Constitution had been a task of the highest statesmanship. To secure its adoption from jealous and jangling states, which did not like it and did not even care for the more complete Union for which it provided, was a greater task and at the outset even more hopeless; and in this Hamilton, now a young man of thirty, did the most valuable work of his life. Always a leader of men, he carried the timid used to the state of the total amount came from the larger of the state of the total amount came from the larger of the state of the total amount came from the larger of the state of the total amount came from the larger of the state of the total amount came from the larger of the state o Dister Scottish Society of Sons of St. Patrick, in Philadelphia. In the State Department no names shine brighter than the Scottish ones, from Edward Livingston and John C. Calboun to James G. Blaine, John Hay and P. C.

stage in the second quarter of the Re-public's existence, three were by common consent pre-eminent. Daniel Web-ster, John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay. One was Scottish, Daniel Webster, whose aucestor, Thomas Webster, came grandfather, James Calhoun, emigrated from Donegal to Pennsylvania in 1733; and the third. Henry Clay, has been claimed as Ulster Scottish by some writers, apparently on the presumptive evi-dence of birth in Virginia in a region peopled by many Ulster Scots, and in circumstances like theirs.

In all the historic achievements Still, like the rest of the world, you

will have to take the bitter with the will have to take the bitter with the sweet. These Scotsmen beyond the Atlantic were not always a credit to you. Aside from the leadership they displayed, Scotland can prize no laurels from the record of Captain Kidd, the pirate, or of her sons from Harrisburg, Penn., who in 1763 inaugurated lynch Penn., who in 1763 inaugurated lynch law in America, or of Callender, the pro-fessional libelier and blackmaller, who began yellow journalism in the United States and took pay for persistently lihelling, first George Washington, then Alexander Hamilton, then John Adams, and finally Thomas Jefferson. It was of him that one of the most graphic of our recent historians, McMaster, wrote: "As destitute of principle as of money, his

figured as leaders of lost causes; but both the President and the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckenridge, were of that blood. Another leader in a cause sent the flame for Independence through
every colony on the continent—never
of an important Revolutionary family,
from that hour to die out.

I have thus enumerated some of the
abatements from the prevalent unixed eulogy of our Puritans and Case
mixed eulogy of the New York
men are gbsolutely necessary to
historic accuracy. In spite of
the new land, and because through
of an important Revolutionary family,
sturdy principle;—and also, let it not be
for a there deadson, there discovered any tends
to from that hour to die out.

Both son and grandson of the Ancrum
Dominie held posts of prominent public
of an important Revolutionary family,
sturdy principle;—and also, let it not be
for the new land, and method destroyed any extend that
Dominie held posts of prominent public
of the President of the Vice-President of
the President of
the President of the Vice-President of
the President of the Vice-President of
the President of the Southern Confederacy, Jefferson
Dominie held posts of prominent public
service throughout their lives; while the
next step was natural. The old
disastrous policy was not only popular.
Both president of the Ancrum
Dominie held posts of prominent public
service throughout their lives; while the
Ring protects.

In the revisidants, the President of the Wice-President of
the Southern Confederacy, Jefferson
Dominie held posts of prominent public
antition. Hamilton of the state was held a proof of
the Southern Confederacy, Jefferson
that t

passage of an act forbidding the importation of slaves. A generation later came in one branch of the family three brothers and three sisters, who all led lives of yalue and public significance. The index of yalue and public significance. The index of the census enumerator was setting pool, the census enumerator was setting and three sisters, who all led lives of yalue and public significance. The index of the committee which framed the Declaration of Independence. He administered the oath of office to George Washington as first President of the United States. Jefferson sent him as Minister to France, where he negotiated

We see him now—the queer slouched hat, Cocked o'er his "ye askew; The shrewd, dry smile; the speech so pat, So calm, so blunt, so true; The "Blue-light Elder" knows 'em well;

Silence: Ground arms! Kneel all! Caps off!
Old Massa's going to pray.
Strangle the fool that dares to scoff:
Attention!—it's his way.
Appealing from his native sod,
In forma pauperis to God,
"Lay bare Thine arm! Stretch forth Thy

Amen !" That's Stonewall's Way. He's in the saddle now. Fall in!
Steady! the whole brigade.
Hill's at the ford, cut off; we'll win
His way out, ball and blade.
What matter if our shoes are worn?
What matter if our feet are torn?
Quick step! we're with him before morn:
That's Stonewall Jackson's Way.

We have seen that in our first war the movement for equality for all men be-fore the law began among the classes persecuted in their own country, the Scottish and Ulster Scottish immigrants. The anti-slavery movement which led to our last great war began in the same way, but not in New England. That is prevalent delusion, which their brilliant writers have not always discouraged. But the real anti-slavery movement began in the South, largely among the Scottish Covenanters of South Carolina and East Tennessee, twenty to thirty years before there was any organized opposition to slavery elsewhere, even in Massachusetts. The Covenanters, the Methodists and the Quakers of East Methodists and the quarks of the following societies by 1815. A few years later, there were five or six in Kentucky. By 1826 there were 143 emancipation societies in the United States, of which 103 were in the South, and as yet, so far as known, not one in Massachusetts. As him on the bench of the Supreme Courts of the United States, where he remained in increasing usefulness till his death in 1798.

On that great Court, as Washington first organized it, three of the four Associate Justices were of the same bloodone a Scot, and two Ulster Scots. When the first Chief Justice, John Jay, left the bench, his successor, John Rutledge, was an Ulster Scot. Washington's first Cabinet contained four members. Two of them were Scots and a third was an Ulster Scot.

Among the first Cartesian and apathy more frozen than among slaveholders themselves.

Among the first Governors for the new State Governments set up by the colonies, nine (two-thirds) were of either Scottish or Ulster Scottish origin—George Clinton, of New York; Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania, William Livingston of Advance guard of civilization from the advance guard of civilization from the lakes to the Gulf, fighting the Indians and the wild beasts, subduing and plant-John Rut-John Rut-Archibald sissippi. Of this conquering race Theo-Jonathan dore Roosevelt says in his "Winning of

The same tendency is marked throughout the list of men who have filled the great office of President of the United States. Eleven out of the whole twenty-five (nearly one-half) were of Scottish or Ulster Scottish origin, on one side always, often on both. The ancestry of James Monroe is not wholly clear, but most of the authorities agree that his father was of what they call Scottish Covenanters were in the West almost that stern and virile people whose preachers taught the creed of Knox and his Calvin. These representatives of the tish Covenanters were in the West almost what the Puritans were in the North-east, and more than the Cavaliers were in the South. . They formed the ket let of the distinctively and intenseiv

convention over one-half were of Scottish descent. One of them stood easily at the head, and for pure intellectual eminence and the genius of statesmanship outranked then and till his present mature death any other living American.

Maryland about 1980. James Buchanan described was the grandson of Ulster Scottish conquest; and then turn to more recent conquests by individual Scotsmen. We have spoken of Robert Johnson was the grandson of an Ulster Fulton, backed by Chancellor Livings.on, and then removed to North Carolina in the Mississippi River as a Scottish conquest; and then turn to more recent conquests by individual Scotsmen. We have spoken of Robert Fulton, backed by Chancellor Livings. the "Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church," at largely above a byterian Church," at largely above a hundred thousand, perhaps nearly two hundred thousand, perhaps nearly two hundred thousand, perhaps nearly two hundred thousand as against the total number of Puritans that ever came, which he puts at about twenty-one thousand. By the time of the Zenger trial in New York the Presbyterians were far the most numerous there, out-numbering the Dutch Reformed or the Church of England membership.

In 1736 an Ulster Scot, Henry McCullock, settled between 3,000 and 4,000 of blessen, who settled first in Pennsylvania and then removed to North Carolina as the pioneer steamboat builder. But there were two others, also of Scottish about 1760. General Liysses S. Grant was, on his mother's side, a descendant of Clister Scots who settled in Pennsylvania about 1763. Rutherford B. Hayes was the descendant of George Hayes, who emigrated from Scotland to than the prescribed four years, who left it to plunge into the popular discussions at the outbreak of the war, addressing effectively tumultuous public meetings and writing powerful appeals: who was a captain of New York artillery at nine-lock, settled between 3,000 and 4,000. effectively tumultuous public meetings and writing powerful appeals; who was a captain of New York artillery at nineteen, private secretary to George Washington at twenty, and at twenty-four the dashing soldier who led the assault on Cornwallis's first redoubt before Yorktown. At twenty-five he was a member of Congress, did his best to restrain the univise persecution of the defeated loyalists and the discreditable repudiation of debts into which the victorious side of the defeated loyalists and the discreditable repudiation of debts into which the victorious side of the defeated loyalists and the discreditable repudiation of debts into which the victorious side of the defeated loyalists and the discreditable repudiation of debts into which the victorious side of the defeated loyalists and the discreditable repudiation of debts into which the victorious side of the defeated loyalists and the discreditable repudiation of the defeated loyalists and the discreditable repudiation of the defeated loyalists and the discreditable repudiation of debts into which the victorious side of the greatest of recent Presidents, came of one of the families most conspicuous in America for high public service through successive generations. He was, on his father's side, of Cavalier origin, the grandson of a Presidents, came of one of the families most conspicuous in America for high public service through successive generations. He was, on his father's side, of Cavalier origin, the grandson of a Presidents, came of one of the families who brought the wheat fields of the United States and Canada to your doors to the families who brought the wheat fields of the United States and Canada to your doors to the families who brought the wheat fields of the United States and Canada to your doors to the Interior of his reaper. To that for high public service through successive generations of a Presidents, came of one of the families who built the first steamship to cross the Atlantic; and many of the leading railway builders and Canada to y nedy, to the managers of the greatest of Eastern railways, the Pennsylvania, which has been almost continuously in

> hasten to add that the first fast printing presses were developed by Scott, Gordon and Campbell; that the stereotype presses necessary to complete their use-fulness came also from an inventor of Scottish blood; that the first American newspaper, "The News-Letwas published in Boston by John Campbell; that the first newspaper in the great "territory northwest of the Ohio River" was published at Cincinnati by William Maxwell; that the first religious newspaper was also started by a Scotsman of Chillicothe, Ohio; and, finally, that the two most noted editors finally, that the two most noted editors in the United States were James Gor-don Bennett and Horace Greeley, the one a Scot, the other an Ulster Scot. one a Scot, the other an Ulster Scot. One of them may be credited with the conception of the modern newspaper as a universal news gatherer, and the other, "our later Franklin." as Whittier called him, with the most efficient use ever made of it in America for the popularization of noble political conceptions, their development in a triumphant political party and in the overthrow of haman slavery. man slavery.

Let me close with a mere reference to Let me close with a mere reference to the most kindly humorist and most loved of American authors. Diplomacy knows him as one of our earlier Ministers to Spain; New York knows him best by Diedrich Knickerbocker and Peter Stuy-vegant and the legend of Sleepy Hollow. He is still remembered, even in this land of great writers, and of the richest literature of modern times, as the author of the "Sketch Book" and of "Bracebridge Hall." Washington Irving was born in New York two years after

his parents had arrived from Scotland. If these remarks, too tedious I fear, and yet wholly inadequate, have not en-tirely failed of their purpose, they must have shown how greatly your own sons are responsible for the separation, for the War of Independence, for the Con-stitution, for the administration of the government, for the anti-slavery move-ment, and for the Civil War. If you think ill of this work, and of the record of the Republic, then I have at least dealt faithfully with you after the manner of your pulpit and "set your trans-gressions in order before you." If, as I venture to hope, you think well of our work, then I am here to acknowledge with gratitude our large indebtedness to the Scottish race and blood for its in-spiration and its success. A popular song by your foremost poet was merely our Declaration and our Constitution

The rank is but the guinea stamp.
The man's the gowd, for a' that.
Then let us pray that come it may.
As come it will for a' that.
That man to man the whole world o'ef
Shall brothers be, for a' that.

"writ large":